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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration by the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the escalation of the conflict in Yugoslavia. I would very much appreciate it if you would have the text of the present letter and the attached declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration issued by the Government of Bulgaria

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria follows with great concern the escalation of the meaningless and bloody conflict in neighbouring Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian Government considers the use of military force for solving disputed issues and for redrawing the internal borders between the republics to be totally unacceptable. The joint operations of volunteer units, armed by the Republic of Serbia, and the Yugoslav People's Army in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, as well as the attempts deliberately to involve Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Macedonia in the conflict under the pretext of an all-out civil war and an impending military threat, are particularly alarming. Under that pretext, on 3 October of this year, part of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia took over the functions of the Federal Skupshtina (Parliament) and the collective Government of the Federation. This act amounted essentially to a military coup, excluding the possibility of solving disputes by political means.

The Republic of Bulgaria once again reiterates its position of non-interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, and states that it has no intention of benefiting in any way from the grave situation in that country.

At the same time, the Government categorically rejects the insinuations about some military threat or territorial claims on the part of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria fully supports Security Council resolution 713 (1991) on the termination of fighting and the peaceful settlement of the crisis in Yugoslavia, and of the efforts to that end by the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in particular.

As a neighbouring country to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria is vitally interested in an early and lasting restoration of peace and stability in tht country. The Bulgarian people sincerely aspires for friendly relations and all-round cooperation with all the peoples of Yugoslavia, based on mutual respect, goodwill and confidence. In evidence of this, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria stands ready to receive international observers from the European Community and other European organizations, and to grant to military attachés, foreign journalists and envoys access to the areas along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border, in order that any suspicion about an alleged "Bulgarian threat" may be dispersed.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria calls upon all forces involved in the conflict to stop the fighting and embrace political dialogue as the only viable alternative.

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CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to annex herewith a copy of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay with regard to the situation in Haiti.

In that connection, I would be very grateful if you could have this letter and the communiqué annexed thereto circulated as a General Assembly document under agenda item 145.

(Signed) Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Communiqué dated 2 October 1991 issued by the Government
Of Uruguay concerning the recent events in Haiti

The Government of Uruguay most vehemently condemns the coup d'etat in Haiti which has meant the sudden, violent and irregular interruption of the legitimate exercise of power by the democratic Government freely elected by the Haitian people.

Those who are in fact exercising authority in Haiti unlawfully should relinquish the power they have seized by force and make way for the re-establishment of the constitutional regime and the rule of law and the return of the legitimate Government authorities.

Uruguay fully supports all the decisions adopted by the Organization of American States (OAS) with the object of enabling the Haitian people to regain the exercise of their sovereignty and ensuring the restoration of democracy.

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 145

CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The heading of the document should read as above.

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the texts, in English and French, of the declarations of the European Community and its member States on Yugoslavia issued on 5 and 6 October 1991 (see annexes I and II, respectively).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Declaration on Yugoslavia adopted at Haarzuilens on 5 October 1991 by the European Community

The Community and its member States are deeply concerned at the situation caused by the announcement of a few members of the Yugoslav collective Federal Presidency that it will henceforth take decisions on the basis solely of the votes of four members, and that it is taking over certain tasks which constitutionally are within the competence of the Federal Parliament.

They reject this seizure of the Presidency by Montenegro and Serbia, which has already been condemned by other Republics of Yugoslavia. The Community and its member States condemn this illegal action against the Constitution of Yugoslavia and the Charter of Paris. They are not prepared to acknowledge any decisions taken by a body which can no longer pretend to speak for the whole of Yugoslavia.

They urgently call upon all parties to refrain from any action that would impair the implementation in good faith of the agreement reached on 4 October in The Hague between the representatives of Croatia, Serbia and the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) under the auspices of the Presidency.

ANNEX II

Declaration of Yugoslavia adopted at Haarzuilens on 6 October 1991 by the European Community

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Community and its member States, meeting at Castle De Haar at Haarzuilens on 6 October 1991, are dismayed that heavy fighting is continuing in Yugoslavia in spite of the agreements reached in The Hague on 4 October 1991 between Presidents Tudjman and Milosevic and General Kadijevic, in the presence of the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia.

The violence and breaches of cease-fire agreements are committed by all parties to the conflict. Grave doubts exist as to the will of parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means. Ministers are alarmed in particular at reports that the Yugoslav National Army (JNA), having resorted to a disproportionate and indiscriminate use of force, has shown itself to be no longer a neutral and disciplined institution.

Ministers are determined that those responsible for the unprecedented violence in Yugoslavia, with its ever-increasing loss of life, should be held accountable under international law for their actions.

At the meeting of 4 October, it was agreed that a political solution should be sought in the perspective of recognition of the independence of those republics wishing it, at the end of a negotiating process conducted in good faith and involving all parties.

The right to self-determination of all the peoples of Yugoslavia cannot be exercised in isolation from the interests and rights of ethnic minorities within the individual republics. These can only be assured through peaceful negotiations for which the Conference on Yugoslavia, including its Arbitration Commission, has been convened. The Ministers reiterate their determination never to recognize any changes of borders brought about by force.

In that context the Ministers recall their statement of 5 October condemning the seizure of the Federal Presidency by a few members of that body. The Ministers deplore that yet again the commitments undertaken by the major players in the Yugoslav crisis are not being honoured.

They demand from all parties to implement last Friday's agreement in all its aspects no later than by 7 October 2400 hours. Failing that, the Ministers will take restrictive measures to be applied against those parties continuing to flout the desire of the other Yugoslav parties as well as the international community for a successful outcome of the Conference on Yugoslavia. They will then terminate the Cooperation and Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia and only renew it with those parties which are contributing to the peace process. Ministers have asked the Political Committee and the Commission to identify immediately further measures, including in the economic

field. They call on all other countries to support European Community (EC) positions in this respect.

Ministers are deeply concerned over the threat to the security of EC monitors in the face of violence on an unprecedented scale. They wish to leave no doubt that the EC monitors will continue to perform their duties in accordance with their mandates only as long as their security can be assured.

They invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to speed up his report in accordance with Security Council resolution 713 (1991), and to that effect to consider sending a special envoy to Yugoslavia without delay.

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8 October 1991

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Agenda item 105

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 45/254 B of 21 December 1990, the Secretary-General hereby transmits to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session the overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990 (E/1991/42 and Add.1 and 2).

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